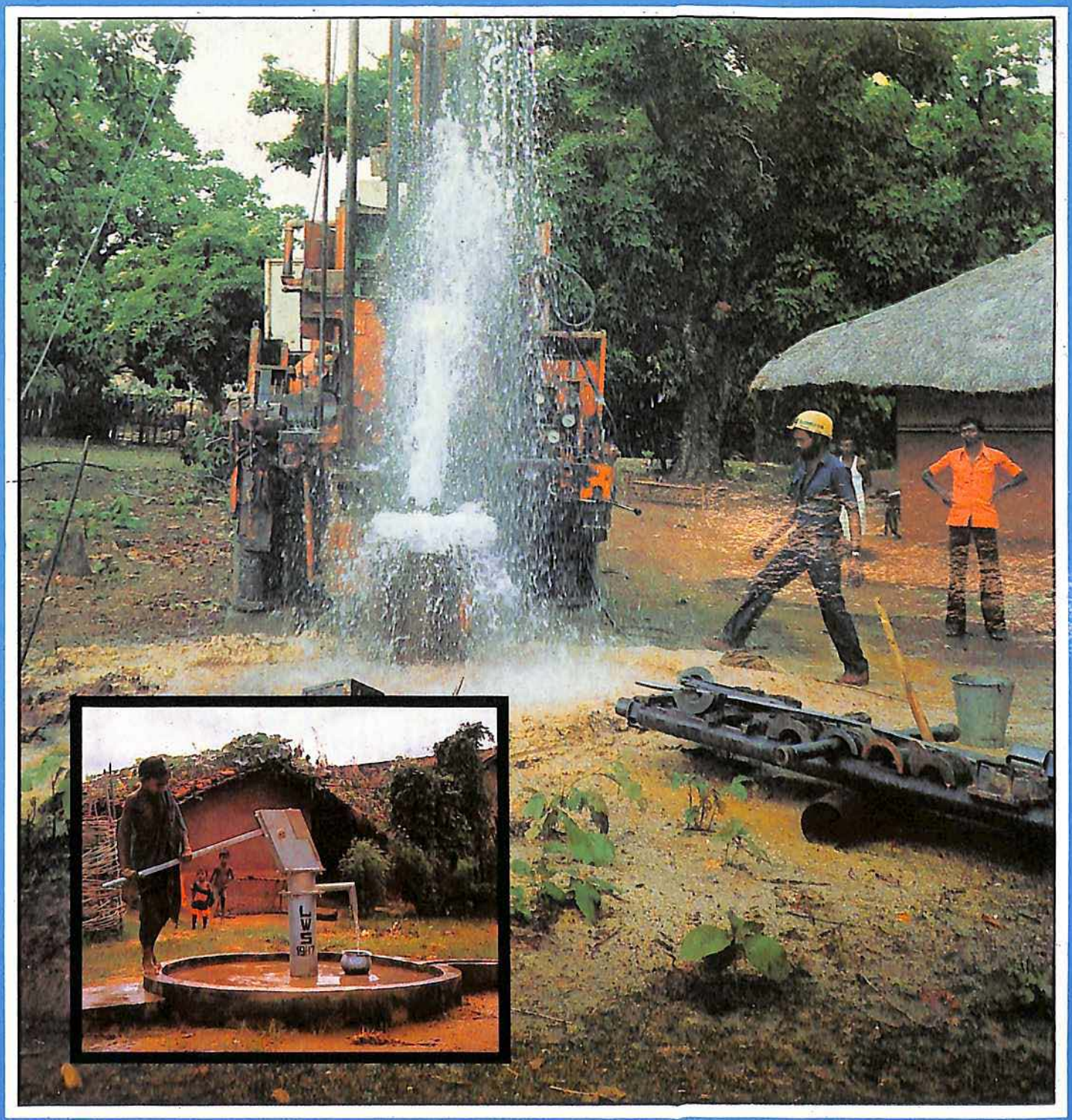
LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit

Annual Report 1987



Cover Picture

Showers of Blessing
(LWS rig in Rairangpur)

With the Compliments

of

ıit

Lutheran World Service (India)

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Cable LUTHSERVIS

A Report on the Activities of
Lutheran World Service—India

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit during the year 1987

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Administrative & Project Staff

JANAKI BALLAV PATNAIK
CHIEF MINISTER

ORISSA STATE

BHUBANESWAR
Date 22-1-1988

MESSAGE

Date : 22-1-1988.

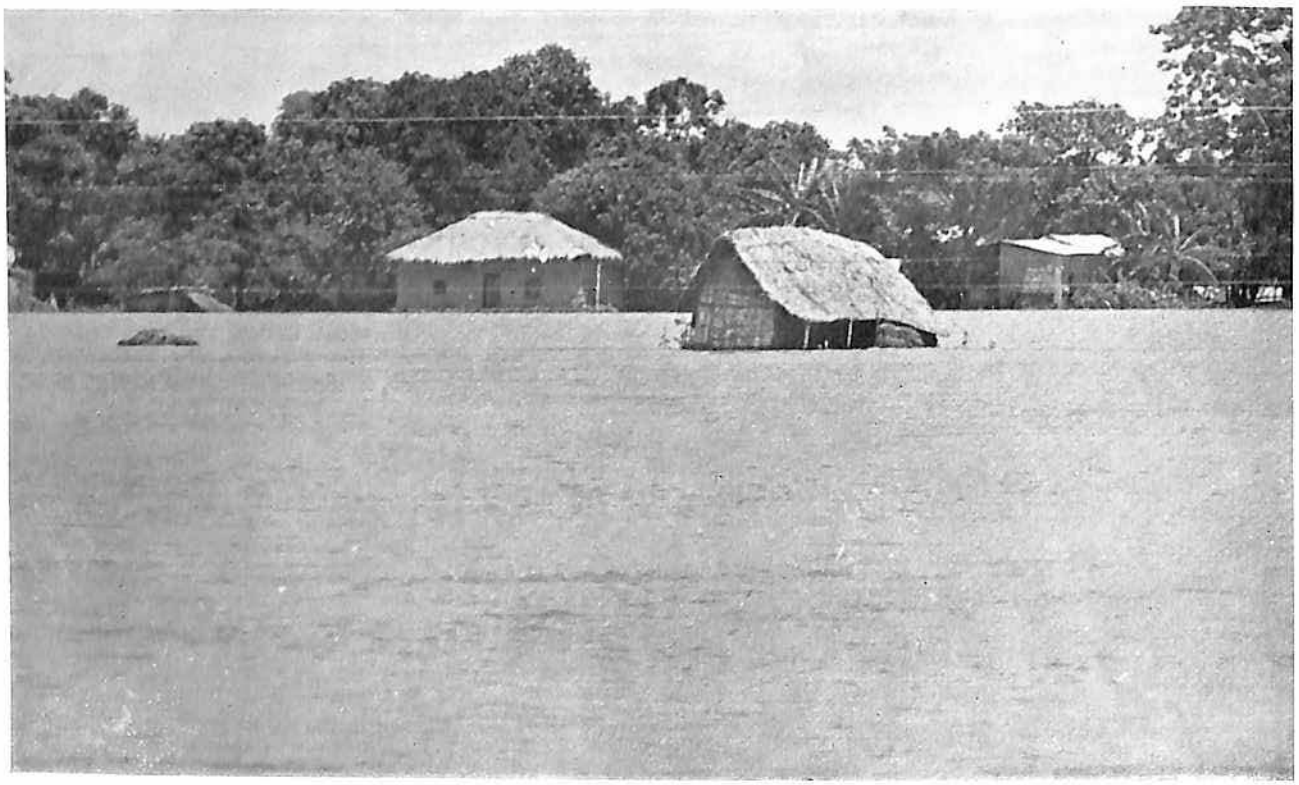
I am happy that Lutheran World Service (India), an international voluntary agency, is doing commendable work in Orissa to alleviate the misery of the distressed people affected by natural calamities like cyclone, floods, drought etc. I understand that in 1987 Lutheran World Service was working in five districts of Orissa viz. Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Koraput. It is heartening to note that in 1987, Lutheran World Service completed 317 houses, 300 tubewells, seventeen primary school buildings and a large number of labour intensive projects.

Because of their excellent organisational net work with a team of dedicated field staff and volunteers and efficient programme of operation, the State Government participated in funding some of the projects as housing in cyclone affected areas and in drilling tubewells in the drought prone districts of Mayurbhanj, Ganjam and Kalahandi. The Government of Orissa contributed about Rs. 2.1 million and LWS spent approximately Rs. 7.3 million. This is a good example to be followed by other voluntary agencies who are working in Orissa.

I wish Lutheran World Service all success in this noble endeavour and I do trust and hope that LWS will continue to help the distressed people of Orissa with greater dedication and enthusiasm in the years to come.

(J.B. Patnaik)

Vagaries of Nature—Two Faces



FROM THE DIRECTOR, LWS (I)

After a massive relief operation undertaken for the flood victims, at the request of the local churches, U.E.L.C.I. and the District Govt. Officials of Andhra Pradesh, early in the year 1987, the E & R Unit was busy planning a housing programme for the flood victims of East & West Godavari. While in Orissa, a housing programme for flood victims was completed in Balasore district; simultaneously in West Bengal it was active in the rehabilitation programme of flood victims in South and North 24 Parganas and Howrah districts.

But this peaceful tempo of work was short-lived due to the unprecedented drought conditions in almost all the northern states of India, including Orissa, in south Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the very bad floods that ravaged the northern districts of West Bengal as Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia.

At the request of the Govt. of Orissa, LWS immediately organised drought relief operations in Kalahandi district and later in Koraput district. Likewise, with the consent of the Govt. of West Bengal the E & R Unit initiated its flood relief operations in Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda.

The E & R Drilling Division was also working round the clock during the year in sinking tubewells in the drought affected areas of Ganjam, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj districts.

We are deeply indebted to our Geneva Headquarters and the donors for their generous response to our request for help. We are equally grateful to the State Governments of West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh for their warm support and co-operation. The hearty co-operation and guidance given by U.E.L.C.I. was an impetus to the total operation in Andhra Pradesh. A word of thanks is due to all those who are involved in emergency work, especially those who are in the field, in the most inaccessible areas where living conditions are extremely trying.

With greetings,

Erling Nielsen,
Director,
LWS (I)

January, 1988.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (FLOODS) 1986

Devastating damages in Andhra

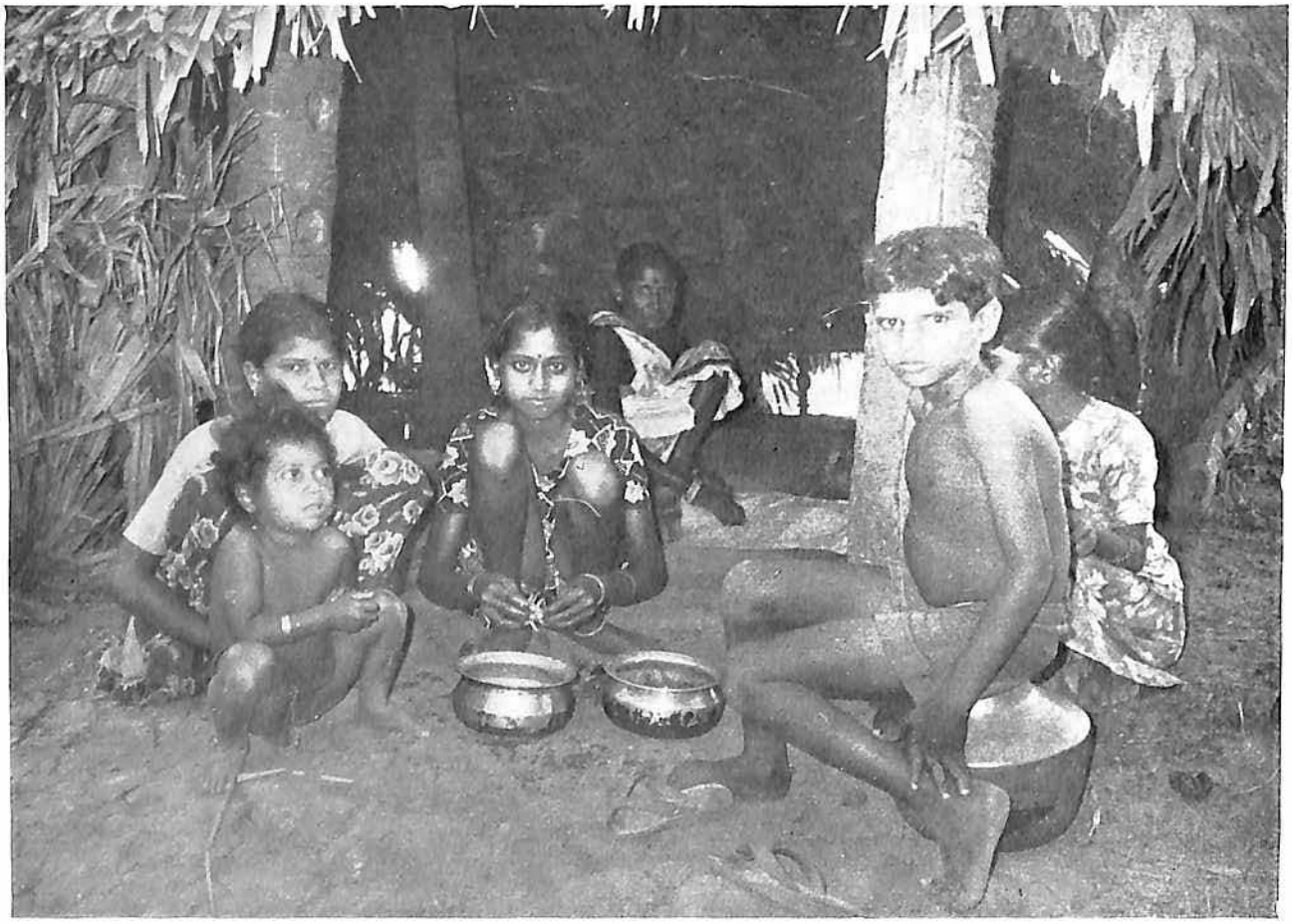
The year 1987 started under the shadow of the devastating deluge, caused by the unprecedented floods in the Godavari delta of Andhra Pradesh at the fag end of the year 1986. E & R Unit at the request of the churches, particularly UELCI, was fully involved in massive relief operations in two districts, east & west Godavari.

To repeat, 'the devastating deluge' came after three years of distressing drought. The death toll was 250 odd people; it destroyed 2.8 million acres of crop land; 160,000 houses were razed to the ground; over 1 million people were rendered homeless. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh put the total loss approx. at Rs. 880 crores i.e. US$ 686 million. In brief the flood damages have been 'unmatched in this century'.

Emergency Relief operations

It was under this colossal destruction and chaos and untold misery of the affected community that LWS initiated its nutrition programme, distribution of clothing and blankets covering a total population of atleast 150,000. This emergency relief continued for almost three months from September 1986 to December, 1986.

With the completion of the emergency programme in both the districts of East and West Godavari, LWS faced the biggest problem viz. rehabilitation of the homeless. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh although was



Living in hope—A damaged hut in Bhimavaram, A.P.

The old gives place to the new

mainly responsible for this, the voluntary agencies also had to play a supplementary role in the restoration programme. As soon as the flood waters receded, the displaced persons themselves constructed improvised shelters without depending either on Govt. assistance or help from the voluntary agencies, which was a commendable and courageous act on the part of the affected community.

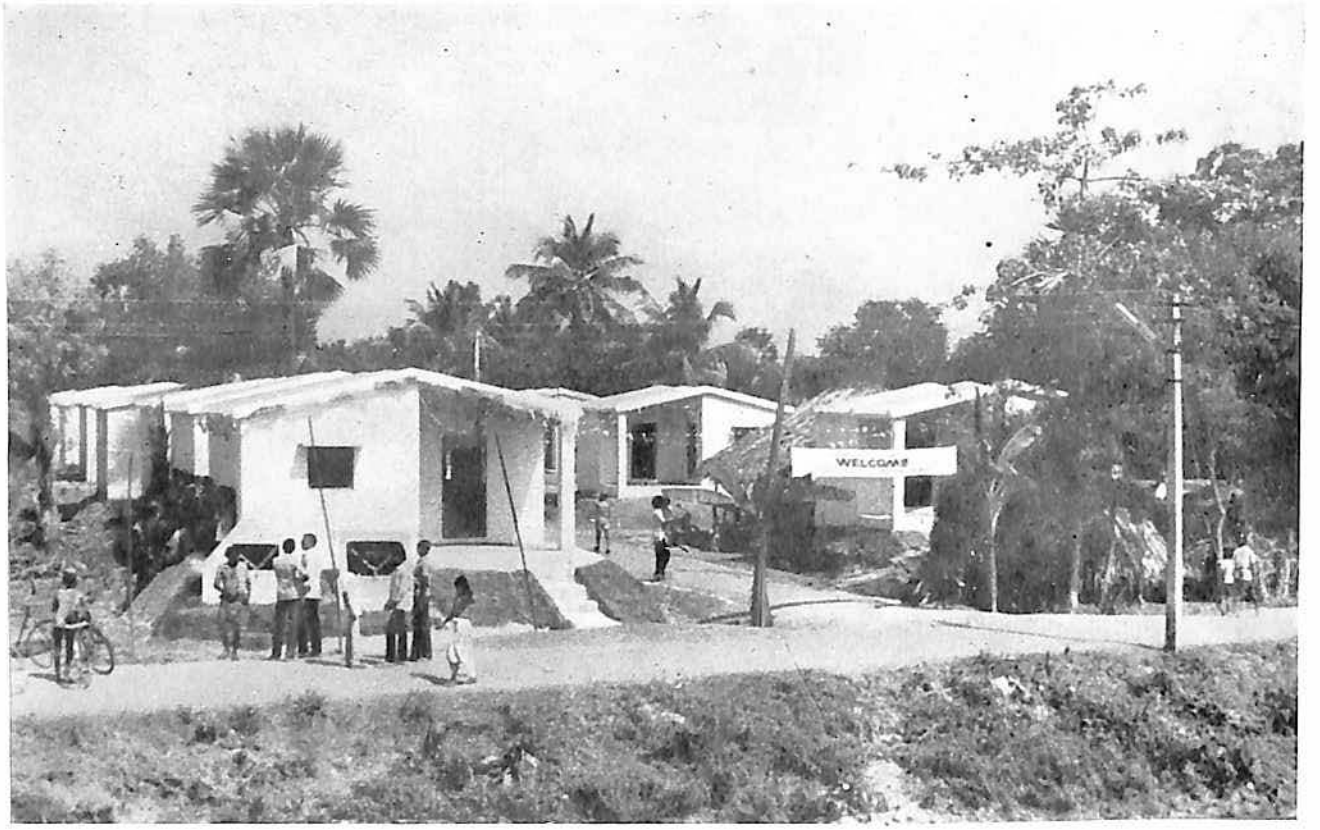
LWS Housing Programme

LWS' original proposal was to provide as many houses as possible to the homeless and therefore thought of providing 'traditional houses' with mud walls, thatched roof with bamboo frames and stronger building materials. But on second thoughts and requests from the Government authorities, the local churches and not the least from the beneficiaries themselves, LWS decided to put up more permanent houses with brick walls with wooden doors and windows and Reinforced Concrete roofing, even if the number of houses was to be reduced; nine hundred houses were proposed to be constructed, 300 in East Godavari and 600 in West Godavari district, each house measuring 17'-6"×13'-6" consisted of two rooms and a verandah.

The selection of beneficiaries was discussed with the district and local level authorities. But early in the year due to the strike of the Govt. Officials, the matter was somewhat delayed. Nevertheless the Government authorities allocated a number of villages for our own selection of the beneficiaries. With the help of local churches and Panchayats and the revenue officers, LWS was able to pick and choose the poorest of the poor, irrespective of caste or creed.

Procurement of building materials

Simultaneously we started procurement of building materials such as bricks, cement,



Towards a New Life

timber, iron rods of sizes, sand etc. As it was off season for the production of bricks, it was extremely difficult to collect bricks, although we placed small and big orders on the local suppliers. Cement, either the levy cement from the Government quota or from the open market was not easily available. Atleast once we did procure cement and timber from the neighbouring state of Orissa in order to continue the construction work without interruption. The black soil of the delta region was not suitable for ordinary open foundation work of the building and at the request of the local Govt. Engineers, we initiated piling of pillars on the foundation and concrete binding at the plinth level which, made the building stronger and a strong protection against floods and cyclone.

Inspite of the above mentioned difficulties, the housing construction work in both the districts went on smoothly with the result that by the end of December, 1987, seven hundred and fifty houses were ready for reoccupation.

Local Participation

In this entire operation, we had the strong support and help of the local beneficiaries. Each family was responsible for clearing the debris for the construction, to help in the foundation work, put up the flooring and also to provide an additional door for each house and all other manual labour required for the housing. This community participation gave an impetus for the total operation.

Churches' Participation

The U.E.L.C.I. Madras and the A.E.L.C. authorities gave their valuable help and advice from time to time and visited the project area and encouraged both the beneficiaries and the LWS field staff in the execution of the work. LWS and their field staff are deeply grateful to the church authorities for their full participation in this project. Not the least we are grateful to the District Collector, Sub Collectors, Mondal Revenue Officers and the Panchayats for their constant support.

WEST BENGAL FLOODS, 1987

The year 1987 was an year of floods both in North and in South West Bengal. From early August to the end of September there was intermittent and unprecedented rain in the Northern districts of West Bengal viz. Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda and Jalpaiguri and in the South, Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad. Almost for two months West Bengal was under the crisis of floods causing untold misery to the people, loss of human life and livestock, severe damages to crop land, rendering hundreds and thousands of people homeless.

The floods in Malda and West Dinajpur were the severest—the worst in the last 50 years. Out of a total population of 4.4 million in both the districts 3.5 million people were affected. Majority of the affected people, mainly the weaker sections were forced to live temporarily shelterless on embankments, national highways and roads. Hundreds of relief camps were organised by the State Government in schools, colleges and other public institutions to give shelter and succour to the distressed community. Approx. 250,000 hutments (in both the districts) were completely damaged. Innumerable villages were washed away leaving no signs of existence. Even after many weeks of the floods in certain areas one could only see the damaged thatched roof, or a bamboo frame above the flood waters. The national highways were cut off disrupting transport of vital relief and food supplies for the flood victims. One

Nature's fury

could visualise it, as an impossible situation. But the State Govt., the district authorities and the local Panchayats worked round the clock to alleviate the misery of the distressed people. Voluntary Agencies as Bharat Seva-shram Sangh, Rama Krishna Mission, CASA, Missionaries of Charity, Lutheran World Service and various local organisations, stretched their helping hand to supplement the efforts of the Government.

LWS Emergency Relief operations

Lutheran World Service, at the request of the Government of West Bengal—originally initiated emergency relief operations in three districts in West Bengal, Cooch Behar, Malda and West Dinajpur. In Cooch Behar, LWS emergency relief started on 20th of August. As Cooch Behar district was not accessible by road, relief supplies and relief personnel were airlifted. In Malda also relief operations commenced simultaneously in three blocks—Gaịol, Habibpur and Old Malda. Subsequently at the request of the State Government we shifted our operations to English bazar, Ratua 1 and 2 blocks. But at the request of the district authorities our relief supplies covered many more blocks in the district. The situation in Malda was very much critical and almost 2/3rd of the district was under water for weeks. The frantic request from the district authorities was for shelter materials as polythene sheets, dry food for ready consumption and medical assistance. A list of requirements submitted to LWS by the district is worth mentioning: Plastic sheets 10,000 pcs, wheat flour or pressed rice 100 M.T., tubewells 200 nos., adults' clothing 10,000 pcs., children's clothing 10,000 sets, medical team 5 nos. nutrition centres 50 nos. covering 30,000 beneficiaries. In Malda alone LWS provided the following relief items.

Carrying on the thread of life

Improvised shelters

1. Polythene Sheets . . 4,900 nos.
2. Dry food/Atta . . 24,248 kgs chira, batasa 129 kgs and 39,900 kgs of atta.
3. Clothing for Adults . . 16,000 pcs.
4. Clothing for children . . 16,000 sets.
5. Blankets . . 6,000 pcs.

In West Dinajpur, emergency relief operations started only as late as September 10th, due to lack of road communication to the district. As already described, the situation in West Dinajpur was as bad as that of Malda. Itahar, Karandighi and Tapan blocks were allocated for our operation. But the relief supplies made available to the three blocks were distributed in all the blocks of the district at the request of district authorities. Almost an equal quantity of relief items were supplied to West Dinajpur.

In both Malda and West Dinajpur we had to initiate medical teams to fight gastro-enteritis and other water-borne diseases. An immunisation team was working round the clock giving anti-cholera vaccine. A detailed report of the medical assistance from the LWS Programme Co-ordinator (Health) is appended.

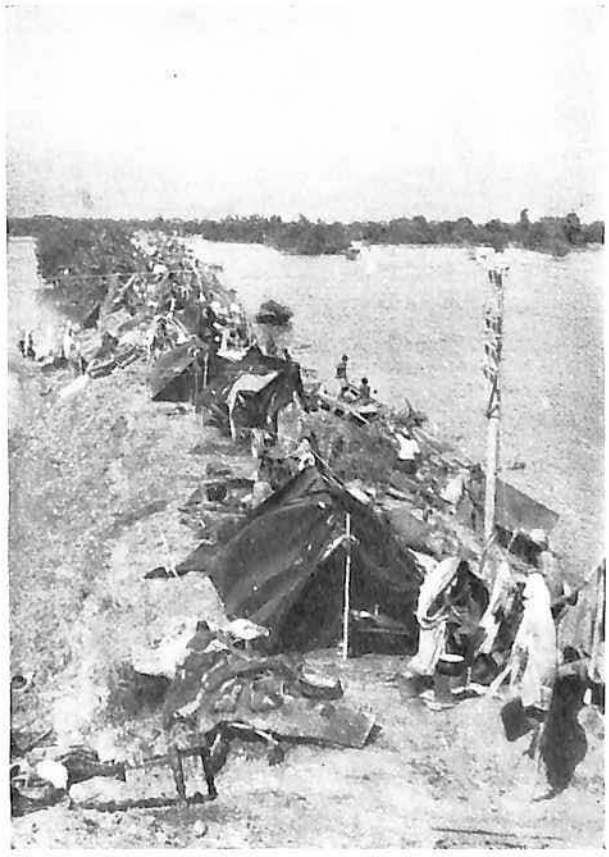
Proposed Rehabilitation Programme

For four to five months, relief operations continued unabated. The district level Officials and the local (self-Government) authorities fully participated. In both the districts, nutrition programme for children, nursing and expectant mothers, distribution of clothing and blankets for adults and children and distribution of dry rations and wheat flour reached approx. 855,000 affected people.

LWS is now chalking out a proper rehabilitation programme in the two districts, to initiate distribution of building materials to the most indigent families, reconstruction of primary schools, sinking of tubewells and also labour intensive programme (food-for-work) to assist the landless labourers and marginal farmers.

Howrah flash flood

While LWS was totally involved in a massive operation in North Bengal, nearer home in Howrah district, we had a flash flood caused by the discharge of flood waters from the Damodar Valley System. At the request of the district authorities we took up a short term nutrition programme for two weeks and distribution of blankets.



Still insecure ! !

PERENNIAL DROUGHT OF KALAHANDI DISTRICT, ORISSA

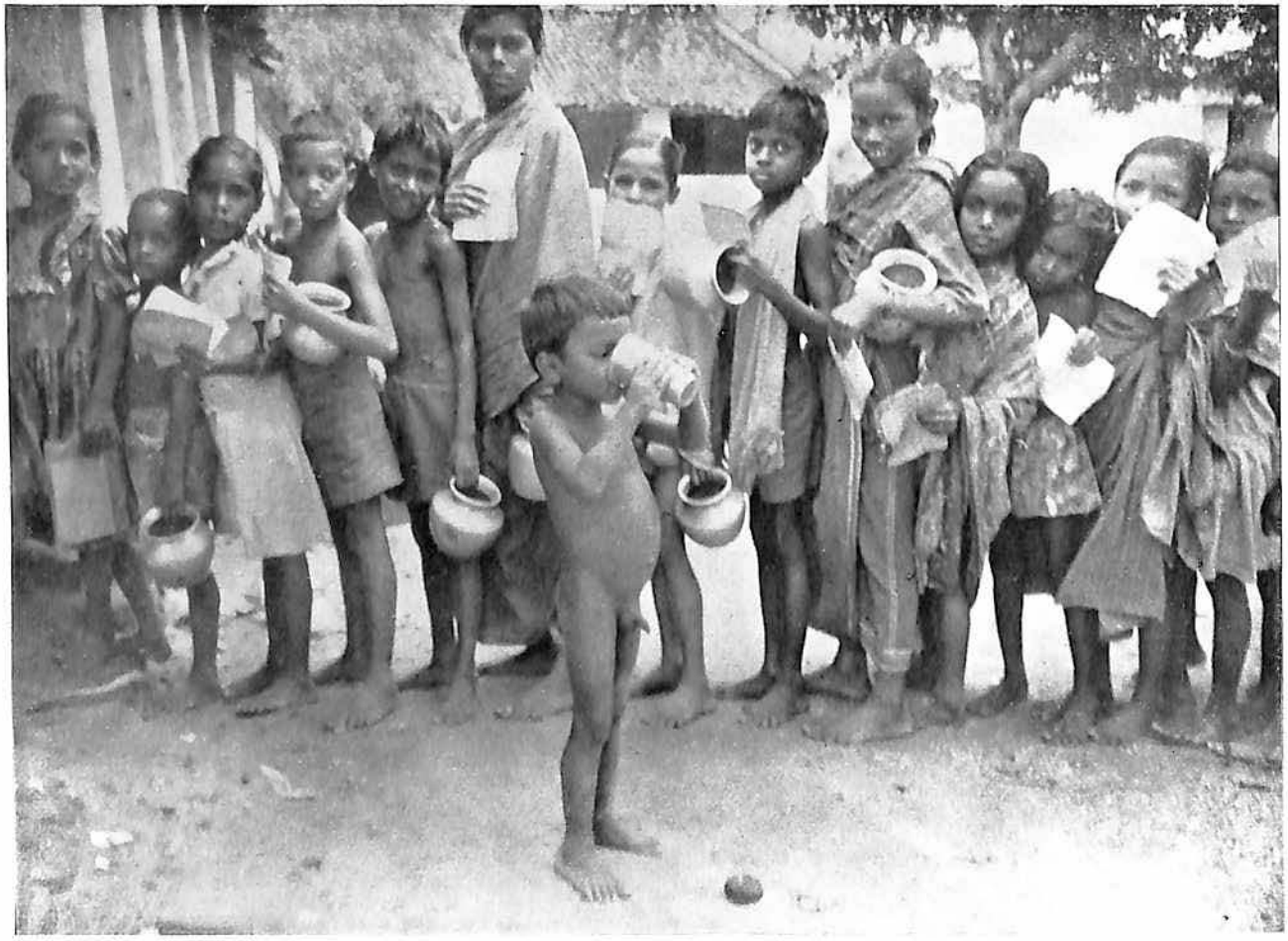
Kala-handi means either a 'Black Pot' or 'Kalahandi Megha' signifying Dark Clouds; a sky overcast by dark clouds resulting in torrential rains. In the thirties and forties this was an annual phenomenon during south western monsoon. But Kalahandi now is a synonym for drought. At least for the last twenty years uninterruptedly Kalahandi has been under severe drought. This has virtually destroyed the economy of the district and the stamina of the people.

Kalahandi is a sprawling district with a population of over 1.3 million people. Approximately 2800 villages are in the district, of which more than one half is always declared 'drought affected'. To be very specific this year, 1609 villages were declared as drought affected by the State Government of Orissa. 80% of the people are either landless or marginal farmers and are mostly tribals; it is this group that is harshly hit by the 'callousness of the rain gods'. There is no heavy or medium industry in the district to provide employment to the community. Added to this, the communication infrastructure is very poor.

After 1966, this year's drought (1986-87) is considered the severest one. According to news paper reports there has been considerable starvation deaths.

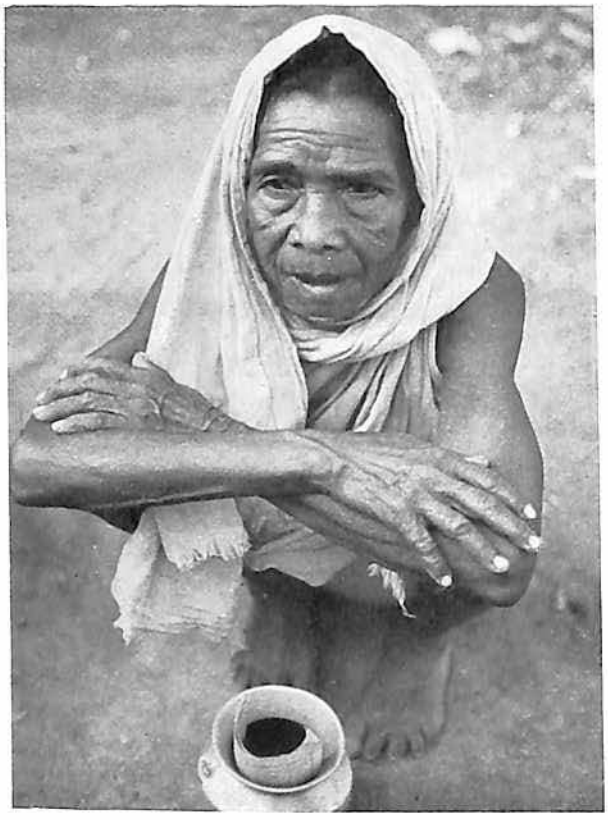
State Govt's assistance

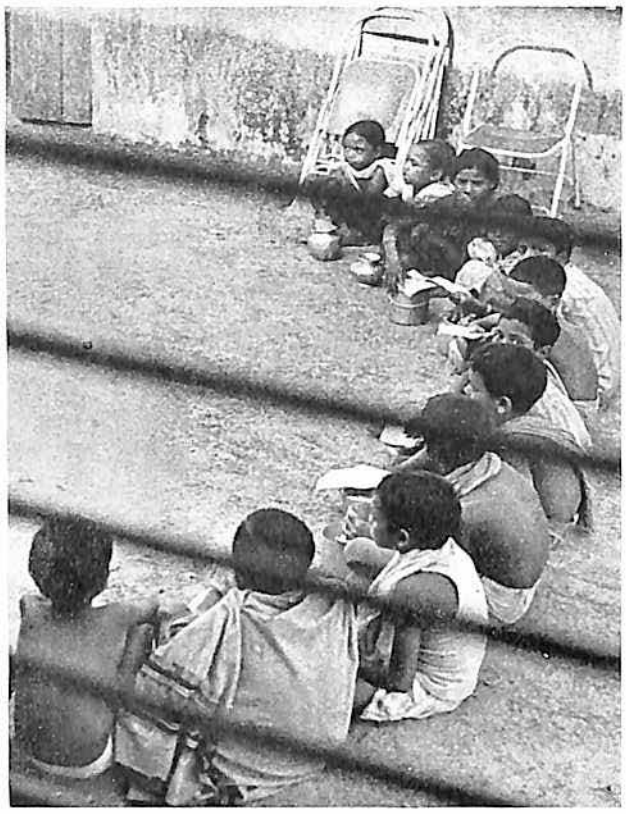
The Govt. of Orissa has been fighting the drought in the district since the 1966 drought and famine. Although the Government has sponsored many agricultural and irrigation projects, the overall condition of the people has



Welcome cup of milk

Family assistance—distribution of clothing, garments, blankets





Patient waiting

not improved because of the perennial drought conditions and also because of the exploitation of the tribal community by the well-to-do people 'the Mahajans' who have got complete economic control over the tribals and their meagre belongings.

Voluntary Agencies Role

Voluntary Agencies have played a prominent role to alleviate the misery of the tribal community in the district, right from 1966. At present a few of the voluntary agencies that are working in Kalahandi district are Terrese Dom, LWS and a few local indigenous organisations. A few political parties (opposition groups) are also in the field rendering assistance to the drought affected people.

LWS Programmes

In 1985 LWS was requested by the Govt. of Orissa to take up a relief operation in two of the badly affected blocks, Boden and Komna. Nutrition Programme and also labour intensive work to provide employment for the landless people were taken up and the programme continued till early 1986. But again in early 1987 a second request came to initiate emergency operation in two other affected blocks—Narla and Lanjigarh. It is from Lanjigarh block that quite a large number of deaths was reported.

A three point programme—nutrition for children, sinking of tubewells and labour intensive projects for the landless, commenced early in March, 1987. The nutrition programme covered 5,000 beneficiaries in two blocks—a glass of milk together with a piece of emergency ration (a nutritious biscuit). This has been a substantial help for children suffering from malnutrition. Also in consultation with our community health department we distributed multi vitamin tablets and drops to the children. This nutrition programme continued for a period of five months; March to the end of July.

Rig Operations

Drinking water is a rare commodity in Kalahandi. In spite of the efforts of the Govt. of Orissa, there are hundreds and hundreds of unidentified villages where drinking water is

still not available. At the request of the Government we started sinking tubewells in the district. Although the soil formation is difficult and it is rather a herculean task for our rig to approach the interior, hilly and rocky regions, our target was to sink one hundred tubewells in the district in the immediate future. Two of our rigs are operating in the region to complete the target of 100 tubewells before the end of the year. When these tubewells are completed at least one hundred thousand people can get drinking water in these interior villages. It is a matter of great satisfaction for us that the State Govt. contributed 50% of the sinking cost.

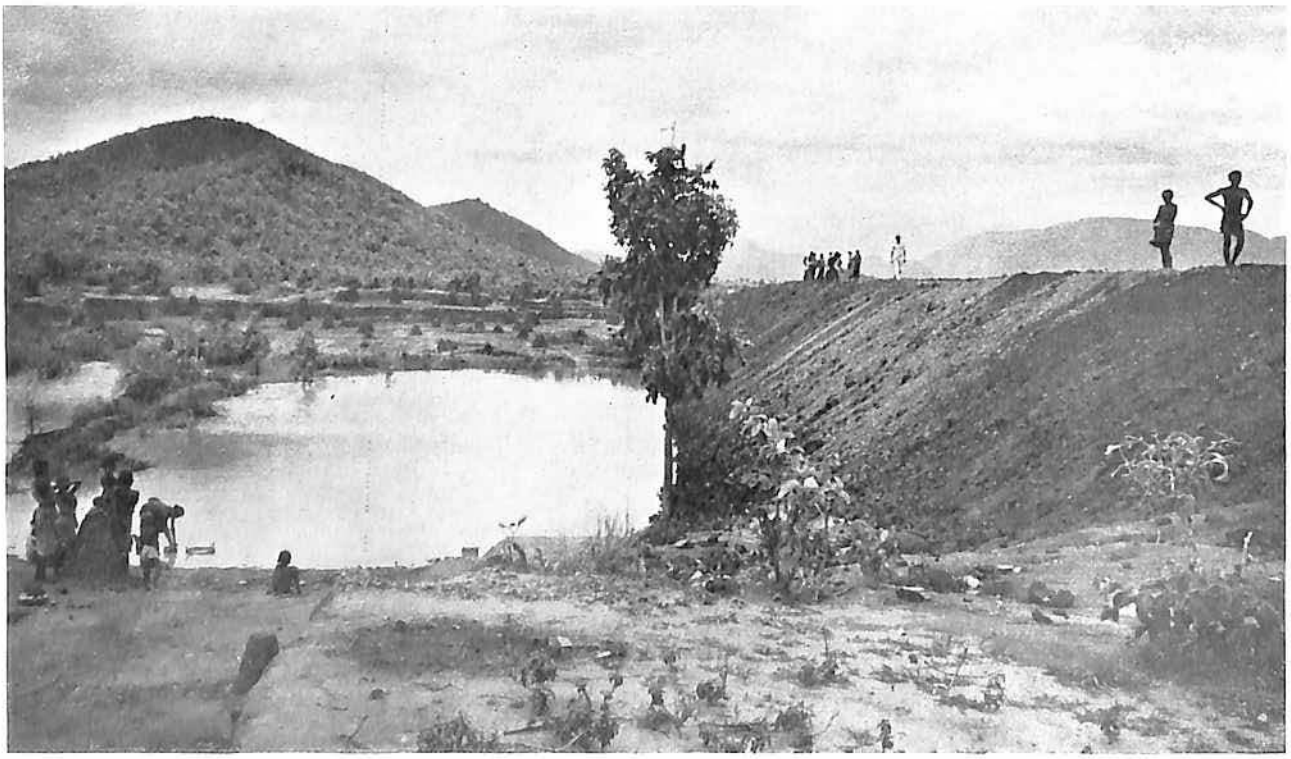
F. F. W. PROGRAMME

The landless labourers and the marginal farmers of the area were on the verge of starvation due to lack of food and work. Providing them with work was one of the difficult tasks that we had to face. The district authorities organised gruel kitchens in the district to feed the landless and other indigent people to the tune of 100,000. But LWS initiated food-for-work programme in the two blocks and this has provided adequate work and food to a very large community.

The tribal community is not habituated to eat wheat and therefore we were forced to purchase rice to meet their food requirements. Quite a number of minor irrigation projects (earthen dams, big and small, water reservoirs, roads etc.) have already been completed which in the long run will provide irrigation facilities to the farmers who are desperately in need of water for their cultivation. While writing this report at least 20 more projects are running in

Struggle for survival

Work in progress at a reservoir



Fruit of labour

Kalahandi district in three blocks, Bhawanipatna, Narla and Lanjigarh. This was made possible due to the additional funds received from our Geneva Headquarters, channelled by DAN-CHURCHAID from the European Economic Community (E.E.C). The target date of completion of these projects, and of some medical assistance and distribution of clothing provided by E.E.C is 31st March, 1988.

Distribution of clothing and blankets are also in progress in all the three blocks.

In a recent meeting with the Collector of Kalahandi district he expressed satisfaction in our operation and as a token of appreciation donated a quantity of wheat to take up more labour intensive programmes in the district.

Tribals are a sensitive community but they are simple and affectionate and their main concern is 'who cares for them'? It is therefore up to voluntary agencies like LWS to care for these uncared for people in Kalahandi.

KORAPUT DISTRICT IN DIRE DISTRESS

Koraput in Orissa State is yet another district where drought and starvation have taken 'on the appearance of never-ending nightmare' to the majority of the population, especially to the tribal community. Koraput has a total population of 2.48 million. The story of the drought and starvation in the district began three years ago, 1986-87 has been particularly severe. A large number of deaths has been reported, from 'Kashipur block, which is one of the largest blocks in the district, with a population of 80,000 people.

Due to drought conditions, there is acute shortage of food. In the absence of proper food, the villagers, mainly tribals, scrimmage

Victims of a drought hit village

Malnutrition—a chronic problem

for mangoe seeds, tamarind, pumpkin leaves, wild roots and herbs. Dependance on this type of diet for a continuous period leads to serious stomach ailments resulting some times in death. It is also true that Koraput district remained pitifully under developed. But the State Government and the district level Officials are currently working round the clock to change this situation and several voluntary agencies are also in the field to supplement the efforts of the Government. LWS has just entered the area to help the people in dire distress.

LWS was asked by the Govt. of Orissa in the recent past to take up drought relief operations in Kashipur block and work commenced in November, 1987. Nutrition Programme for children, nursing and expectant mothers has been already started to cover at least 5,000 beneficiaries. Labour intensive projects (FFW) are being worked out with the block level Officials to assist the landless labourers and marginal farmers with food and to create long term irrigational facilities.

Distribution of blankets

CYCLONE REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN WEST BENGAL & ORISSA (1985)

Although immediate relief operations were undertaken in both West Bengal and Orissa for the cyclone victims; the cyclone which swept the coastal regions in 1985, rehabilitation measures were delayed, firstly due to lack of adequate funds immediately and secondly due to the unusual heavy flood situations in both the states in 1986, in the same area. Additional funds were made available in May, 1986, when larger rehabilitation programmes were initiated in both the states.

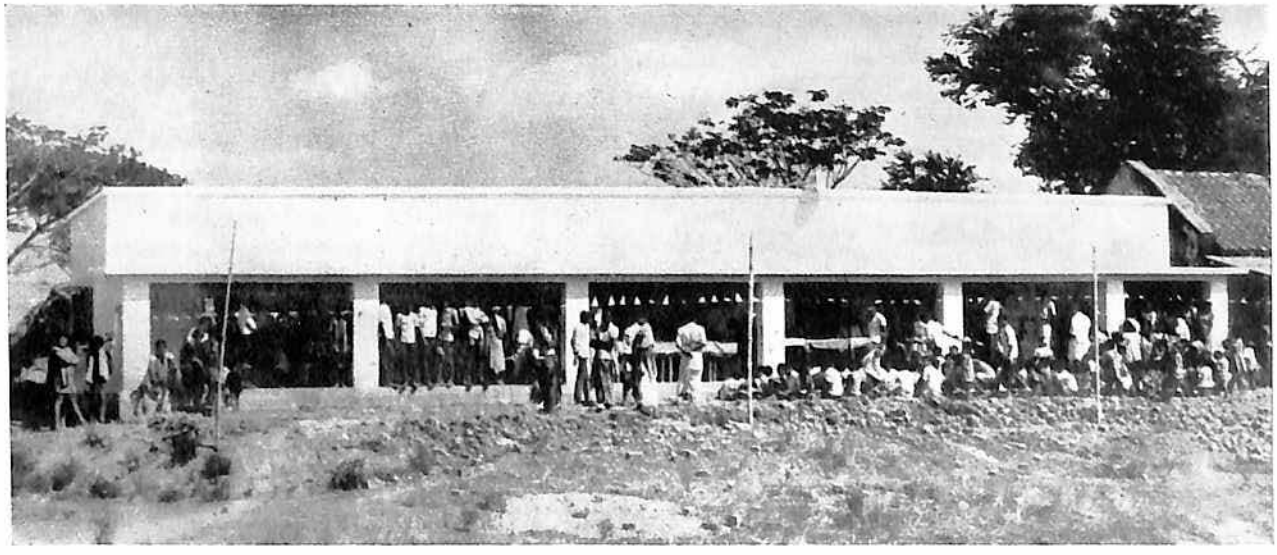
In West Bengal—Hingalganj, Sandeshkhali and Hasnabad in North 24 Parganas and Namkhana in South 24 Parganas were selected for the reconstruction of primary schools and sinking of tubewells. The following number of school buildings and tubewells were completed and handedover to the community to their entire satisfaction in early 1987.

North 24 Parganas	No. of schools completed
Hingalganj	6
Sandeshkhali	4
Hasnabad	1
Moyna, Midnapore	1
	12

South 24 Parganas	Tubewells completed
Namkhana	11 nos.

All the primary school buildings constructed, measuring 72' × 22' with R.C.C. roofing, brick walls and wooden doors and windows in the above mentioned areas, are far in the interior of north and south Sunderbans. Each school consisted of five class rooms, a teachers' room and sanitary facilities. Movement of building materials to those interior isolated pockets were some times by country boats to the other side of the Sunderban rivers and then by cart loads or head loads or by both with the result the cost of these primary school buildings were steep high.

To quote one instance, the construction of school buildings in Sagar island was of top priority as there were very few or practically no permanent school buildings in the island. Building materials could move to site only when there is a high tide in the rivers or in the tributeries of the island. The Sagar island which attracts every year about a million pilgrims for a holy dip in the sea and to worship Kapil Muni (the deity of the island) on 'Makara



A newly constructed school building—sandeshkhali in sunderbans

Another school in Sunderbans

Samkranti' is very much a backward area and lacks road communication miserably.

In Orissa—after the cyclone in October, 1985, the coastal belt of Balasore district, constantly susceptible to cyclone or flood conditions, viz. Tihidi, Dhamnagar, Chandbali, Jaleswar, Baliapal and Bhograi blocks, a widely scattered area was identified for rehabilitation programme.

House building construction, school building and sinking of tubewells were initiated in 1985 itself. But for the same reasons, the onslaught of heavy monsoon in the same region, as in West Bengal the operations were delayed.

HOUSE BUILDING

Three hundred and seventeen (317) houses were constructed in the above blocks, each costing approx. Rs. 8,500/-. Each one of these houses measured 18' × 13'—1" with nine brick walls and two sal polls reaching the heavy wooden structure, roofed with thatch. In between the pillars, there are two rooms and a verandah. The walls are made of mud with bamboo sticks inside, strong enough to withstand heavy flood and storms. This was rendered possible becaus of the participation of the State Govt. in a big way, sharing Rs. 6,500/- per house. Early in 1987 all the completed 317 houses were handed over to the Government authorities and to the beneficiaries for their immediate occupation. In the construction of these rural houses, the local beneficiaries had their participation to the fullest extent to make it a success.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

The cyclone in 1985 swept away hundreds of primary school buildings in the district as these were constructed of mud walls, bamboo frames and thatch. So it was a herculean task for the Govt. or the local community to re-construct all these school buildings. LWS took its share of responsibility in this regard. The following number of schools were constructed and handed over to the Government or to the respective school authorities in 1987.

School children at prayer in a new school in Orissa

These permanent school buildings measuring 72' × 22' with reinforced concrete roofing had five class rooms, one teacher's room and sanitary facilities for the school children.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The local guardians of the school children, the Panchayats and the local school commitees' associated themselves with the construction work. In certain cases, they contributed funds and materials and in other cases gave manual labour either by carrying building materials to the sites, raising the plinth or filling the class rooms with earth. It was a joint effort of the community, LWS and the local Govt. authorities.

A new school in idyllic surroundings in Orissa.

In future these permanent structures could also be utilised without fear and anxiety during cyclones or floods as shelters.

Area/Block	No. of schools completed
Bhadrak	2
Basta	6
Jaleswar	2
Ramuna	1
Balasore Sadar	1
Bahanga	1
	13
Tubewells completed in 1987	45

WEST BENGAL FLOODS 1986 AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

The 1986 floods in September (from September 23rd to 27th) heavily inundated almost all the districts in the South as Murshidabad, Midnapore, Hooghly, Birbhum, Howrah and South and North 24 Parganas and was like the deluge of 1978. Calcutta city and Suburbs were under water for days together. The city slum dwellers and the people in the low lying areas were the worst sufferers.

According to news paper reports, approx. 1.1 million people became homeless. The Govt. of West Bengal indicated that more than 200,000 houses collapsed either completely or partially. Crop loss was estimated to be worth $ 112 million and reported total loss was $ 250 million.

Besides the Government's massive relief operations, a number of voluntary organisations initiated relief measures providing succour to the flood victims. LWS started the relief work right from the beginning of the deluge in the city and suburbs as well as in three districts, Howrah, South and North 24 Parganas. At very short notice LWS organised, with consent and co-operation of the State and district local authorities, dry ration distribution, medical aid, nutrition programme and distribution of plastic sheets to provide improvised shelter to the homeless. The relief operations in the districts continued nearly for three months, till the end of December, 1986.

Only early in 1987 the rehabilitation programme commenced. The following is the present accomplishments.

Howrah district	School completed	Tubewells completed
Jagadvallavpur	1	—
Udayanarayanpur	1	—
Bally Jagacha	—	8
Domjur	—	8
Sankrail	—	8
Bagnan 1 block	—	2

South 24 Parganas district	School completed	Tubewells completed
Magrahat 1 and 2	4	15

School children In a spacious class room.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROGRAMME, 1987

(Dr. Rajat Kumar Das)

The floods that struck the North Bengal districts in bouts starting on the 29th July 1987 and recurring in mid August & September was caused by regurgitation in the tributaries of the international rivers that traverse Bangladesh and West Bengal leaving behind a trail of devastation. The official figures on human deaths were 32 in Malda & 68 in West Dinajpur.

Within 48 hours of the decision taken at LWS (I) Head Quarters the first Medical team was rushed to Malda on 27.8.87. The team could reach their operational site at Basunagar village of Habibpur Block only on 29.8.87 due to disruption of normal channels of communication. Patients started trickling in the next day.

The 2nd Medical team was sent to West Dinajpur district on 31.8.87. It was stationed at Pransagar village in Gangarampur Block & became Operational on 3.9.87. Meanwhile request for 5 more medical teams were received from the District Authorities of Malda. Deliberations between LWS (I) and the Government Authorities resulted in sending another medical team to Raninagar village in Ratua-2 Block on 31.9.87 (MAHANABAMI, an auspicious day during the Durgapuja festival of the Hindus).

As LWS (I) E & R Unit does not have a regular medical team each team comprising of 2 Doctors and 4 Paramedical workers were recruited on a daily basis and sent to the fields after a short briefing. The highlight of this

Queueing for medicine

Receiving medical attention.

year's team composition was the inclusion of 2 female Paramedical Workers who came out with flying colours considering the difficult circumstances. The teams were equiped with adequate quantity of medicines and endless determination.

The medical camps were as makeshift hospitals. The break of dawn saw the queuing up of patients and within a few hours it was an ocean of expectant faces. The clinics continued often till late afternoon treating three to four hundred patients a day. The bulk of the assembled comprised of women and children, many of whom had come from far and distant villages either by boat or walking all the way. Simultaneously the severely dehydrated, suffering from Gastro-enteritis which is common in such situations resulting from contamination of potable water sources, had to be resuscitated by intravenous infusion solutions. The patients during their long wait were subjected to health education by the Health Educator with the aid of colourful posters in simple local language displayed at vantage points. To prevent outbreak of epidemics mass-scale vaccination was undertaken through the Pedojet Machine. Small groups of the affected population attended the health education sessions in the evenings.

The first team at Malda treated 14477 patients in the span of 75 days, while the second team treated 21523 patients in a period of 62 days. Meanwhile the team at West Dinajpur treated 22581 patients in the span of 71 days. In all 58581 patients were treated of which 37% were children, 33% were women and 30% were men. In other words 70% of the attendance comprised of women and children. Of the cases treated 24% belonged to the Diarrhoeal diseases group, 31% belonged to the Respiratory Tract Infections and the rest 45% were Skin-Eye-Ear Infections etc. It was needless to say, although not the least important that Anaemia and Mal-nutrition were the predominant underlying diseases. 4412 people were vaccinated and 370 people attended the Health Education sessions.

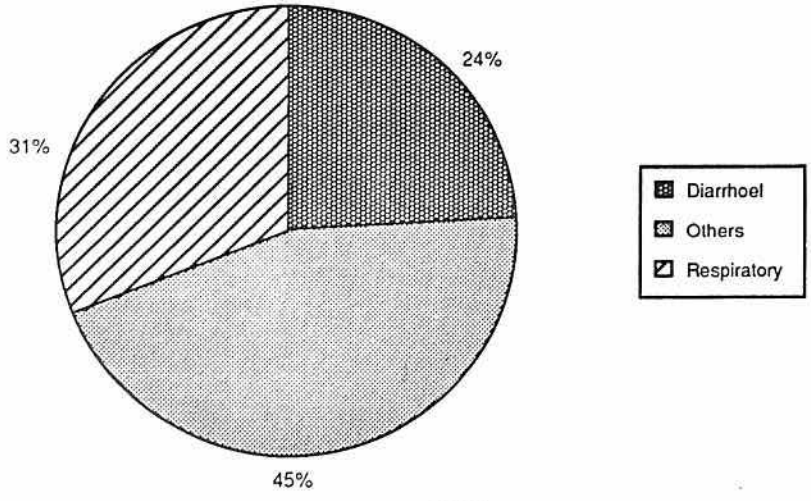
The District Government Authorities helped us in many ways one of which was by provision of vaccines and intravenous solutions. The local Panchayats and the people extended their unstinted co-operation by providing accomodation, transport of medical supplies and a dedicated band of volunteers without whom the situation would not be manageable.

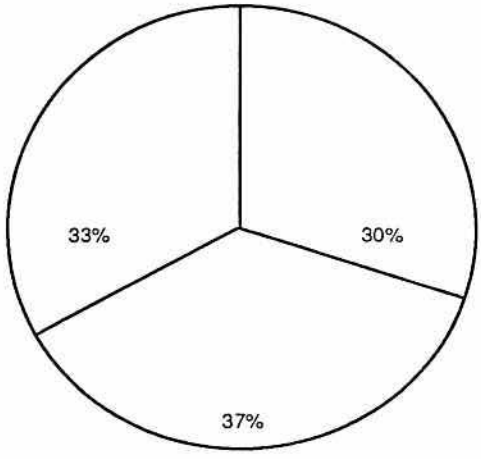
Vitamin drops/tablets being served in Kalahandi

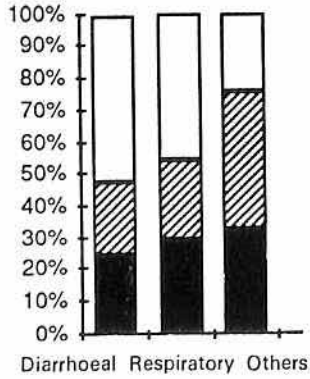
EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROGRAMME STATISTICS 1987

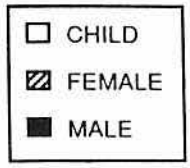
						DIARRHOEAL			RESPIRATORY			OTHERS					HL EDU	IMMUNI-SATION
DISTRICT	BLOCK	CENTRE	PROGRAMME STARTED ON	CLOSED ON	TOTAL NO. OF DAYS	AD. M	AD. F	CHL.	AD. M	AD. F	CHL.	AD. M	AD. F	CHL.	TOTAL NOS. OF PATIENT	AVERAGE PATIENTS PERDAY	NO.OF ATTEN DANCE	PERSONS IMMUNISED
WEST DINAZPUR	GANGA RAMPUR	PRAN SAGAR	3.9.87	12.11.87	71	1209	848	2652	2250	1668	3845	3620	4522	1967	22581	318	205	NIL
MALDA	HABIB PUR	BASU NAGAR	30.8.87	12.11.87	75	893	937	2368	1492	1285	2057	2014	2289	1142	14477	193	139	2571
MALDA	RATUA 2	RANI NAGAR	4.10.87	4.12.87	62	1428	1466	2465	1581	1549	2146	3050	4601	3237	21523	347	26	841
	TOTAL					3530	3251	7485	5323	4502	8048	8684	11412	6346		58581	370	4412

TOTAL DIARRHOEAL PATIENTS	14266	24%	TOTAL NOS. OF MALE	17537	30%
TOTAL RESPIRATORY PATIENTS.	17873	31%	TOTAL NOS. OF FEMALE	19165	33%
TOTAL OTHERS PATIENTS.	26442	45%	TOTAL NOS. OF CHILD.	21879	37%
	58581	100%		58581	100%









ACTIVITIES OF DRILLING DIVISION, 1987

During 1987 the Drilling Division of the E & R Unit was mainly busy in the drought affected districts of Orissa viz. Ganjam, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj. In West Bengal with the help of UNICEF and the Public Health Department of the Govt. of West Bengal, the Drilling Division continued without respite the rejuvenation programme of old and defunct tubewells.

A pond of polluted water, source of all ailments

In Ganjam district, the tubewell programme was started in 1986 and by August, 1987, onehundred and one (101 nos.) tubewells were completed in all respects and handed over to district authorities. Almost all the tube-wells were sunk in the interior unidentified villages of three Sub-divisions of Ganjam viz. Chatrapur, Berhampore and Bhajanagar. The Odex combination of our sophisticated Rig NEMEK 500B, was helpful to put up some tubewells in the thickly populated fishing villages along the coastal areas of Chatrapur block.

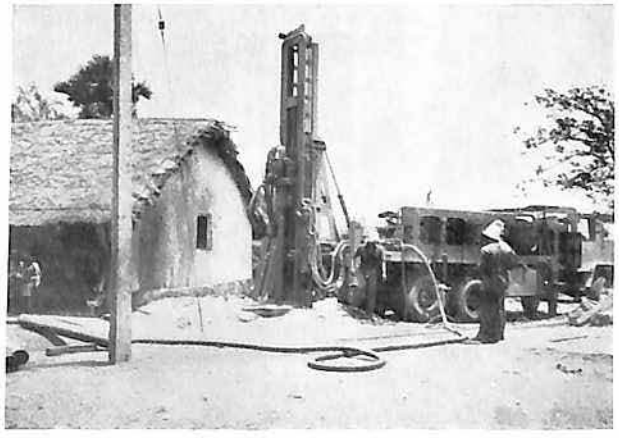
Thirty percent (30%) of the cost of these tubewells were borne by the State Government as per the agreement between LWS and the State Government. This participation by the State Government was an additional impetus to the programme.

Kalahandi—In this chronically drought affected district, water borne diseases are very much on the increase due to lack of potable water and because the local community especially the tribals who depend for the daily domestic use on polluted water from ponds, ditches, canals and rivers. Therefore the State Government requested LWS to sink one hundred tubewells on a war footing in three of the worst affected blocks of Narla, Lanjigarh and Madan Rampore in Kalahandi district. Work commenced in April, 1987. Two rigs were in operation almost round the clock. The biggest handicap in the sinking operation was the inaccessible villages where the rigs couldn't penetrate due to lack of road communication. In spite of this, the drilling crew tried their best to reach each one of the sites allocated for sinking the tubewells. By the end of December, 1987, we fully completed 83 tubewells and handed it over to the district authorities.

It is worth mentioning that in some of the interior villages, the villagers fully participated in the task by putting up roads to enable the rig to move to the working site and also giving accommodation to the drilling crew wherever possible.

In Kalahandi Drilling operation, the Govt. of Orissa increased their contribution from thirty percent to fifty percent against the sinking cost. Also the State Government gave an additional request to put another 104 tubewells in the district where there is acute water scarcity.

Mayurbhanj district is yet another drought prone area of Orissa State. Lutheran World Service was requested by the district authorities to continue our operation in the district, in



Drilling operation in progress in Ganjam District, Orissa

Hand-pump installation where local youth are trained in maintenance of the tubewell.

Rairangpur Sub-division. In 1987 we concentrated on the sites provided by the Integrated Tribal Development Authority and the Block Development Officers. In almost all the blocks, where the Government initiated the new housing complex "Indra Awas Yojana" a tubewell was also installed by LWS at their request.

During the year 1987, we completed 53 tubewells.

REJUVENATION PROGRAMME IN PURULIA

In Purulia the programme of rejuvenation of old and defunct tubewells undertaken in 1986 continued this year also. Under this programme UNICEF supplied India Mark II Hand Pumps and Public Health Engineering Directorate supplied $1\frac{1}{4}$ G.I. Pipes and equipments with operators. Lutheran World Service Drilling Division carried out the rejuvenation. Seven hundred and twenty sites were given to Lutheran World Service for rejuvenation. After conducting a survey it was found that 321 sites were not fit for rejuvenation. The remaining 399 sites were taken up. So far 260 tubewells were successfully commissioned supplying potable water in 16 blocks of Purulia district. A new proposal has been forwarded to LWS by the Govt. of West Bengal to take up the rejuvenation programme in Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapore districts on the same terms and conditions.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION

In all the operational areas, we got full co-operation from the local level Government Departments concerned and from the local Panchayats. In the selection of pin-pointed sites we involved these local authorities and also the local beneficiaries.

We encouraged the economically weaker section of the community within the operation areas for supplying against payment, the required quantity of stone chips which they processed locally. Lutheran World Service, Hand-Pump Installation team involved local people in helping the installation, keeping in mind that these casual helpers will be able to carry out the minor repairs and maintenance of the tubewells within their village in future.

These villagers are also motivated to look after the tubewell as a valuable asset and also to report to the Government Department concerned to attend to the repairs when required.

Tubewells Completed during the year 1987 by Drilling Division

NEW TUBEWELLS

ORISSA

Ganjam	.. 49 nos.	
Rairangpur	.. 53 nos.	
Kalahandi	.. 83 nos.	185 nos.

REJUVENATION

WEST BENGAL

Purulia	..	159 nos.
Total	..	344 nos.

Pure water for drinking

EVALUATION OF THE E & R UNIT

Evaluation, rather constant evaluation strengthens an Institution or Organisation to do a better and more effective job. With this in view Lutheran World Service has been conducting evaluation of its programmes and projects regularly with the help of experts who are competent in their respective fields of operation.

This team of experts called PREM CELL (Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring) initiated an evaluation of the Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit in 1986. They conducted extensive tours during emergencies and after, to study the nature and type of emergency relief undertaken by the E & R Unit; the rehabilitation programmes and projects and its impact on the recipients, the usefulness of programmes and projects as a long term measure, the relationship established between the field staff and the affected community; and also with the local Govt. Officials, Panchayats and even political groups.

This 'participatory evaluation' involving the staff took more than a year to complete. In September, 1987 PREM CELL completed its evaluation and submitted its report.

OURSELVES

With the merger of the Drilling Division with the E & R Unit, the number of Core staff increased to eightyeight in total operation. We also had to engage casual volunteers, drivers, helpers and watchmen to cope up with the increasing volume of work in both the units. In 1987 we had on the rolls on an average 254 people in the different fields.

Through-out the year ten emergency teams were operating in the three states, West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and four drilling units in West Bengal and Orissa, in a widely scattered area; Cooch Behar district in North Bengal, Kalahandi and Koraput bordering Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, and as much south as the Godavari Delta in Andhra Pradesh. Linguistic barriers were more a real problem to our field staff than the geographical boundaries. But within a short period a large number of field staff were able to communicate in Oriya and Telugu languages which helped in the progress of the work.

In all these different fields and diverse operations, the respective teams had to work hard. They maintained a high morale, team spirit and devotion to their work, in spite of all the hardships of the field where living amenities are almost nil. As far as possible the field staff lived in the distressed areas, identified themselves with the local community, studied their problems and assisted them.

The field staff, emergency as well as drilling maintained good public relations with the Govt. Officials at the district and local levels and above all with the community they served. This close cooperation and good relationship in the field was a great incentive in the execution of the programme.

On June 20th Mr. Aage Larsen relinquished his Directorship of the Organisation and Mr. Erling Nielsen took over as Director. We are grateful to Mr. Larsen for the inspiration, encouragement, friendliness, guidance and support he gave to the E & R Unit from time to time. We are equally grateful to Mr. Nielsen for the continued leadership that is being given, out of his rich and vast experiences of LWS in India and Geneva.

The E & R Unit Executive Committee of Lutheran World Service, which is wholely and solely responsible for the planning, execution and implementation of all programmes of the Unit, met almost every month to take appropriate decision and to give proper guidance in the operation.

P. C. Joseph,
Emergency Officer.

STATISTICS 1987

1. Nutrition Programme—Orissa & West Bengal

Area	Total No. of beneficiaries	Daily Average	Commodities utilised	
			Milk powder	Emergency Ration
			kgs.	cartons.
Orissa				
Kalahandi	499,986	4,655	14,999.580	1,749
West Bengal				
Cooch Behar	31,666	1,273	949.980	40
Malda	292,503	3,865	8,775.000	75
West Dinajpur	231,665	3,673	6,949.950	185
Howrah	88,667	980	2,500.000	—
North 24 Parganas	833	120	25.000	—
	1,145,320	—	34,199.510	2,049
Through Dev. Deptt.	5,333	886	1,600.000	—
Through Other Organisation	—	—	6,250.000	—
	1,150,653	—	42,049.510	2,049

2. Roofing Materials (Plastic Sheets)

Area	No. of pcs. distributed	No. of families benefitted
West Bengal		
Malda	4,900	4,900
West Dinajpur	3,920	3,920
Howrah	1,000	1,000
	9,820	9,820

3. Dry Ration distribution (North Bengal Flood)

Area	Families benefitted	Wheat flour kgs.	Pressed rice kgs.	Bathasa kgs.
Malda	12,800	39,900.000	24,248.700	192.006
West Dinajpur	10,200	39,950.000	10,816.000	400.000
	23,000	79,850.000	35,064.700	592.006

4. Medical Programme (North Bengal Flood)

Area	Patients treated	Immunisation Programme	Total Cost of Medicines
Malda	36,000	4,412	280,950
West Dinajpur	22,581	—	116,756
	58,581	4,412	397,706

5. Family Assistance (Distribution of Clothing & Blankets)

Area	Adults Nos.	Children sets	Blankets Nos.	Beneficiaries
West Bengal				
South 24 Parganas	1,580	1,980	1,090	4,650
Howrah	—	—	1,000	1,000
Malda	11,872	11,835	6,028	29,735
West Dinajpur	14,380	14,380	8,606	37,366
Orissa				
Kalahandi	4,158	3,992	2,881	11,031
	31,990	32,187	19,605	83,782

6. Drinking Water (Tubewells) by hand boring

Area	Total No. of Tubewells sunk	Average depth of each tubewell
West Bengal		
		(Mtr.)
West Dinajpur	4	46.95
South 24 Parganas	25	282.74
Midnapore	1	289.02
Howrah	26	127.13
Birbhum	1	28.00
Orissa		
Bhadrak	45	102.00
	102	

7. Drinking Water (Tubewells) by Rigs

Area	Total No. of Tubewells sunk	Average depth of each tubewell
Orissa		
		(Mtr.)
Ganjam	49	50
Kalahandi	83	46
Rairangpur	53	45
	185	
West Bengal		
Purulia	159 (Rejuvenation)	

8. Permanent House

Area	No. of houses taken up	No. of houses completed	Average cost per house
Balasore, Orissa	113	113	Rs. 8,699.00
Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh	611	265	Rs. 12,100.00
Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh	305	244	Rs. 12,050.00
	1,029	622	

9. Construction of School Building

Programme	Area	No. of Schools started	No. of Schools completed	Average cost per school (Rs.)
	West Bengal			
Cyclone	North 24 Parganas	11	11	180,000
	South 24 Parganas	5	5	180,000
	Midnapore	1	1	175,000
	Orissa			
	Balasore	14	14	145,000
	West Bengal			
Flood	Howrah	4	2	165,000
	South 24 Parganas	4	4	170,000
Work Project	Birbhum	4	4	160,000
		43	41	

10. Food-for-work

Area	Programme	Project	Earthwork completed cft.	Mandays involved	Commodities utilised		
					Wheat kgs.	Rice kgs.	Atta kgs.
West Bengal							
Birbhum	Work Project	3	435,991	9,781	56,367	—	—
South 24 Parganas	Cyclone	2	—	398	1,990	—	—
West Dinajpur	Flood	2	478,037	4,858	—	—	19,853
Orissa							
Balasore	Cyclone	1	135,814	2,526	—	11,998	—
Kalahandi	Drought	31*	9,868,949	115,083	138,363	357,900	—
Total :		39	10,918,791	132,646	196,720	369,898	19,853

*20 Nos. of FFW Projects in progress at Kalahandi district, Orissa.

Summary of Food-for-work project

Projects	West Bengal		Orissa		Total	
	Nos.	Total Area	Nos.	Total Area	Nos.	Total Area
Tank	5	475,791 cft.	6	1,942,653 cft.	11	2,418,444 cft.
Road	1	3.5 K.M.	8	28.25 K.M.	9	31.75 K.M.
Bundh	1	5 K.M.	17	9.40 K.M.	18	9.90 K.M.
Canal			1	2 K.M.	1	2 K.M.

Statement of Commodities Imported Duty Free during the year ended 31.12.1987

Sl. No.	Quantity	Commodity	Mode of shipment	Month & year of receipt	Purpose of donation	Donor's name and address
1.	1249 bags (31225 kgs.)	Skim milk powder	Sea AKEN	July, 1987	Emergency Relief	Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Canada.
2.	2880 cartons	Emergency Ration	Sea Vogtland	November, 1987	-do-	Norwegian Church Aid, Oslo.
3.	1920 bags (48000 kgs.)	Skim Milk Powder	Sea—M.V. Kalidas	December, 1987	-do-	Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Canada.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE 1987

	Amount Rs.	Amount US$
Distribution of Donated Commodities	784,756	62,733
Provision for Emergency 1987	700,742	56,451
Work Project	1,298,739	103,468
Cyclone (West Bengal & Orissa)	2,593,252	206,159
Godavari flood (Housing)	10,585,952	842,582
Flood (West Bengal)	2,203,594	175,728
Drought Programme (Orissa)	278,374	22,020
Flood Programme Phase—1 (North Bengal)	5,397,439	428,890
Non designated A/c EEC funds for Kalahandi	1,606,000	126,592
Funds provided by Lutheran World Service	25,448,848	2,024,623
Funds provided by Govt. of Orissa for : Housing Balasore	547,910	43,693
Total funds utilised	25,996,758	2,068,316
Approx. value of LWS Donated Commodities : Milk & Emergency Ration	2,576,039	206,083
Other Sources—Govt. of Orissa : Rice & Wheat	27,991	2,232
Total resources administered during the year for Emergency & Rehabilitation Programme	28,600,788	2,276,631
In addition to the above, the E & R Unit administered the Drinking Water Programme of Project WHAT 1987		
Funds provided by L.W.S. Project WHAT	2,895,146	232,157
Funds provided by Govt. of Orissa (Drinking water)	920,851	73,433
Approx. value of LWS Donated Commodities (Rig parts)	994,281	78,631
Other Sources—Govt. of West Bengal (Tubewell materials)	500,850	39,940
Total resources administered for Drilling Division in 1987	5,311,128	424,161
Grand Total resources administered for E & R and Drilling Division Programmes during the year	33,911,916	2,700,792

Accomplishments of the E & R Unit at a glance—1974 to 1987.

Type of activities	1974-1986	1987	Total	Unit
1. a. Traditional/Permanent houses	11,931	622	12,553	Families
b. Housing Aid	24,462	—	24,462	,,
c. Temporary shelter	54,422	9820	64,242	,,
2. a. Tubewell (Manual)	6,436	102	6,538	Nos.
(i) Tubewell (Rig)	235*	344	579	,,
b. Open Well	68	—	68	,,
3. **Food/Cash-for-work**				
a. Wheat, Rice, Atta	10,973	586	11,559	M. Ton.
b. Cash	Rs. 5,06,550 (US$ 50,655)	—	Rs. 5,06,550 (US$ 50,655)	— —
c. Tank/Dam	290	11	301	Nos.
i) Earthwork in cft.	75 million	3 million	78 million	Cft.
ii) Area covered for irrigation	7,020	500	7,520	Acres.
d. Village roads	151 nos. (436 K.M)	9 (32 K.M)	160 (468 K.M)	Nos. K.M
e. Canals	39 nos. (83 K.M)	1 (2 K.M)	40 (85 K.M)	Nos. K.M
f. Bundh/Embankments	77 nos. (175 K.M)	18 (10 K.M)	99 (185 K.M)	Nos. K.M
4. Cleaning of Polluted Tanks for sweet water	2,061	—	2,061	Families
5. Agriculture Assistance	47,478	—	47,478	,,
6. Nutrition Programme	3,699	67	3,766	M. Tons.
7. School Buildings	344	41	385	Nos.
8. Clothing/Blankets/Utensils	1,119,091	83,782	1,202,873	Nos.
9. Medical Aid	191,465	62,993	254,458	Patients.

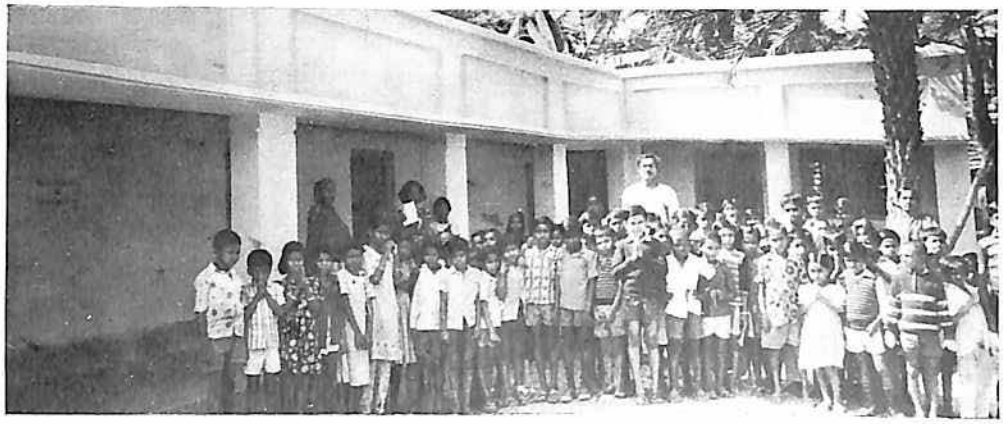
*This refers to drilling operation 86-87

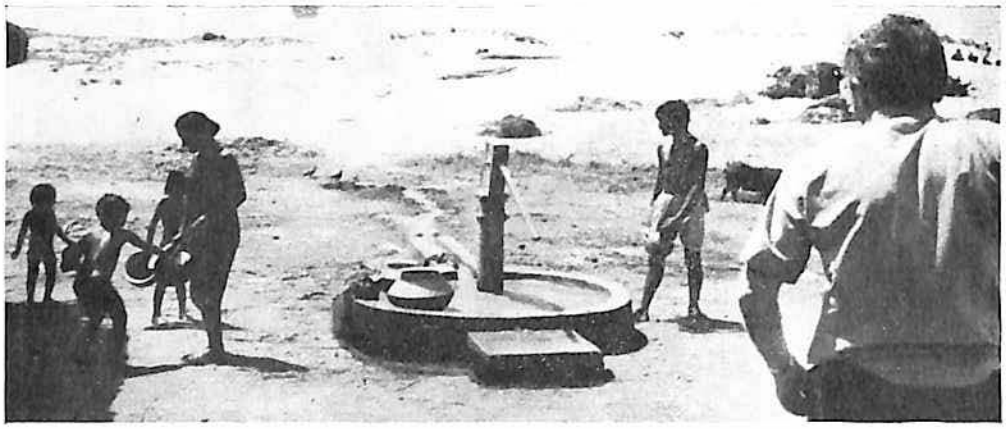
THE PROJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED AND IMPLEMENTED BY

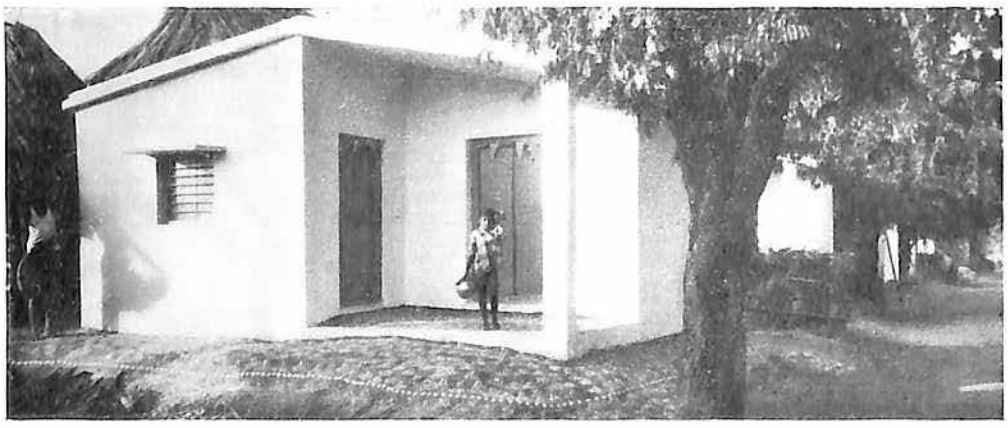
Mr. Aage Larsen	Director (Up to 20th June, 1987)
Mr. Erling Nielsen	Director
Mr. G. S. Banerjee	Deputy Director
Mr. Christiaan Minderhoud	Finance Adviser
Mr. P. C. Joseph	Emergency Officer
Mr. S. K. Ganguly	Dy. Chief Accountent
Mr. A. K. Ghosh	Administrative Officer
Mr. T. K. Chatterjee	Jr. Accounts Officer
At the districts:	
Mr. A. K. Biswas	Dy. Programme Co-ordinator, Andhra Pradesh
Mr. A. S. Baidya	Project Officer, Bhadrak, Sagar Island/Howrah.
Mr. R. N. Saha	Project Officer, Kalahandi
Mr. Sukumar Mitra	Jr. Project Officer, Jaleswar
Mr. Naresh Chakraborty	Sr. Project Assistant, South 24 Parganas/Koraput.
Mr. Sushil Chandra Saha	Sr. Project Assistant, Malda
Mr. P. J. Chacko	Project Assistant, West Dinajpur
Other Regular staff	41 nos.
Casual volunteers/helpers	154 nos
Drilling Division	
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty	Dy. Programme Co-ordinator (H. Q & Field)
Mr. V. V. Mathai	Project Officer (Maintenance)
Mr. S. Mohanty	Project Officer (Geophysicist)
Mr. Ashim Kumar Sarkar	Sr. Project Assistant, Kalahandi
Mr. Nitya Gopal Saha	Sr. Project Assistant, Rairangpur
Mr. Achintya Kumar Saha	Sr. Project Assistant, Purulia
Other Regular Staff	31 nos.
Casual staff	11 nos.

Auditors
Price Waterhouse.

Photo credits: Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty
Mr. A. K. Biswas
Mr. Ajoy Dey
Mr. M. M. Kassim
M/s Statesman







MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING AREAS OF E & R UNIT
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION
OPERATIONS

1987

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